

SCOTT J. SAGARIA (BAR # 217981)
ELLIOT W. GALE (BAR #263326)
JOE B. ANGELO (BAR #268542)
SCOTT M. JOHNSON (BAR #287182)
SAGARIA LAW, P.C.
3017 Douglas Blvd., Ste. 100
Roseville, CA 95661
408-279-2288 ph
408-279-2299 fax

Attorneys for Plaintiff

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA – SAN JOSE DIVISION

CASE NO.

JONATHAN RENTY,

Plaintiff,

v.

Equifax, Inc.; Citizens Bank FKA Charter
One Bank, National Association and DOES
1 through 100 inclusive,

Defendants.

COMPLAINT FOR DAMAGES:

1. Violation of Fair Credit Reporting Act;
2. Violation of California Consumer Credit Reporting Agencies Act;

COMES NOW Plaintiff **JONATHAN RENTY**, an individual, based on information and belief, to allege as follows:

INTRODUCTION

1. This case arises under the Fair Credit Reporting Act, 15 U.S.C. § 1681s-2(b), 15 U.S.C. § 1681e(b)), 15 USC 1681i-(a), 15 U.S.C. § 1681i(a)(2)(A(1) and the California Consumer Credit Reporting Agencies Act, California Civil Code §1785.25(a). Plaintiff seeks redress for the unlawful and deceptive practices committed by the Defendants in connection with their inaccurate, misleading, or incomplete reporting of Plaintiff's debt included in Plaintiff's Chapter 7 bankruptcy.

2. Here, this case involves an account included and discharged in bankruptcy where defendants have failed to notate the account as included and discharged.
3. In addition the trade line at issue, being reported by Citizens Bank continued to report that payments on the account were 60 days late, post discharge.
4. The United States Congress has found the banking system is dependent upon fair and accurate credit reporting. Inaccurate credit reports directly impair the efficiency of the banking system, and unfair credit reporting methods undermine the public confidence, which is essential to the continued functioning of the banking system.
5. There exists today in the United States a pervasive and fundamental misunderstanding about the long term impact filing a consumer bankruptcy has on a consumer's credit worthiness. Specifically, many consumers believe that because a bankruptcy can be reported on their credit report for ten years their credit worthiness will be ruined for the same length of time. This is not true.
6. The *majority* of consumer Debtors who file consumer bankruptcy do so to *raise* their FICO Score and remedy their poor credit worthiness.
7. It is entirely possible for consumer Debtors to have over a 700 FICO Score within as little as 12 months after filing a consumer bankruptcy (Chapter 7 or Chapter 13).
8. Creditors and lending institutions are aware of the misconception that filing a consumer bankruptcy destroys a consumer's credit worthiness for ten years.
9. In an effort to perpetuate the aforementioned bankruptcy myth, creditors intentionally and routinely ignore credit reporting industry standards for accurately reporting bankruptcies and debts included in those bankruptcies in an effort to keep consumers' credit scores low and their interest rates high.
10. Creditors know that by deviating from recognized credit reporting standards consumers will have difficulty raising their credit scores and improving their credit worthiness.
11. This was not the intent of Congress when enacting the Fair Credit Reporting Act and the Bankruptcy Abuse Prevention and Consumer Protection Act.

JURISDICTION & VENUE

12. Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates herein by this reference the allegations in each and every paragraph above, fully set forth herein.

1 13. This Court has jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331, 1337, and 1367, and 15 U.S.C. §
2 1681

3 14. This venue is proper pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §1391(b)(1).

4 **GENERAL ALLEGATIONS**

5 15. Plaintiff alleges that defendant data furnisher was included in Plaintiff's Chapter 7
6 bankruptcy filing.

7 16. Plaintiff alleges that each and every Defendant is familiar with credit reporting industry
8 standards and subscribes thereto.

9 17. Plaintiff alleges that each and every Defendant understands that deviation from credit
10 reporting industry standards can and often does result in denial of credit, higher interest
11 rates, and prompts those making credit decisions to draw a more negative inference
12 from the reported data than if the Defendants reported in accordance with the
13 recognized industry standard.

14 18. Plaintiff alleges that all actions alleged herein by Defendants were done knowingly,
15 intentionally, and in reckless disregard for credit reporting industry standards in an
16 attempt to purposefully undermine Plaintiff's fresh start via a Chapter 7 discharge.

17 19. In the alternative Plaintiff alleges that each and every Defendant's actions was the
18 result of reckless policies and procedures that inevitably led to inaccurate, misleading,
19 or incomplete credit reporting.

20 **FICO, Inc.**

21 20. FICO is a leading analytics software company with its principal headquarters located in
22 San Jose California. FICO has over 130 patents related to their analytics and decision
23 management technology, and regularly uses mathematical algorithms to predict
24 consumer behavior including credit risk.

25 21. The FICO Score has become the standard measure of consumer credit risk in the United
26 States and is used in ninety percent of lending decisions.

27 22. A FICO score consists of a three-digit number summarizing a consumer's credit risk or
28 likelihood to repay a loan. FICO periodically updates its scoring models resulting in
multiple FICO Score versions.

23. Base FICO Scores range from 300 to 850, while industry-specific FICO Scores range from 250-900. A higher FICO Score demonstrates lower credit risk or less likelihood of default.
24. Different lenders use different versions of FICO Scores when evaluating a consumer's credit worthiness.
25. There are 28 FICO Scores that are commonly used by lenders.
26. A consumer's FICO Score is calculated based solely on information in consumer credit reports maintained at credit reporting agencies (CRAs).
27. The three largest CRAs are Experian Information Solutions, Inc.; Equifax, Inc. and Transunion, LLC.
28. FICO does not control what information is provided on a consumer's credit report. Instead, the scoring models or algorithms are based on the premise that information provided by the CRAs is accurate and complies with credit reporting industry standards.
29. There are five key factors that a FICO Score considers: 1) Payment History 2) Amount of Debt 3) Length of Credit History 4) New Credit and 5) Credit Mix.
30. Each of the five factors is weighted differently by FICO.
31. 35% of a consumer's FICO Score relates to payment history, 30% relates to the amount of debt, 15% relates to the length of credit history, 10% relates to new credit, and the last 10% relates to a consumer's credit mix or the different types of debts reported.
32. Payment history refers to whether a consumer has paid their bills in the past, on time, late or missed payments. The more severe, recent, and frequent the late payment information, the greater the impact on a FICO Score. Public record items such as bankruptcy, foreclosure, judgments, and wage garnishments are also considered part of a consumer's payment history.
33. In factoring the severity of delinquent payments a FICO Score considers how late the payment continues to be, how much is owed, how recently this occurred, and how many delinquent accounts exist.
34. Once a delinquent account has been remedied the longer the account stays current the more a consumer's FICO Score should increase.

35. FICO Scores are entirely dependent upon information provided by data furnishers (DFs) to CRAs.

36. The FICO scoring formula treats both Chapter 7 and Chapter 13 Bankruptcies similarly in terms of their impact on one's FICO Score. Specifically, both Chapters have the same level of severity with respect to their FICO Score and for both, FICO uses the FILING DATE to determine how long ago the bankruptcy took place.

Metro 2

37. The Consumer Data Industry Association is an international trade association representing the consumer credit, mortgage reporting, employment and tenant screening and collection service industries.

38. The credit reporting industry has adopted a standard electronic data reporting format called the Metro 2 format. The Metro 2 format was developed by the CDIA in an effort to universally report debts in a particular manner that is understood to be the most accurate way in which to report a debt. Specifically, Metro 2 format was designed to allow reporting of the most accurate and complete information on consumer's credit history.

39. The CDIA's Metro 2 format is the credit reporting industry standard for accurate credit reporting.

40. Each of the three main bureaus helped craft Metro 2 and the corresponding Credit Reporting Resource Guide for accurate credit reporting.

41. The credit reporting industry at large depends upon Metro 2 and the CDIA's recommendations for reporting debt accurately.

42. The CDIA is *The* expert on accurate credit reporting. In support of this allegation Plaintiff avers the following:

- a. The CDIA offers a FCRA certificate program for all CRAs.
- b. The CDIA offers a FCRA awareness program for all CRAs.
- c. The CDIA offers a FCRA Certificate program for DFs.
- d. The CDIA offers a FCRA awareness program for DFs.
- e. The CDIA offers a Metro 2 Learning system to provide detailed instructions on the use of Metro 2 format to ensure understanding of the reporting guidelines

1 for each field of the Metro 2 Format as well as the relationship between multiple
2 fields.

3 f. The CDIA hosts workshops developed and authorized by Equifax, Experian,
4 Innovis, and Transunion.

5 g. The CDIA developed a credit reporting resource guide for accurately reporting
6 credit.

7 43. The CDIA's Metro 2 is accepted by all CRAs.

8 44. The credit reporting accepted industry standards for reporting metro 2 accurately are
9 found in the CDIA's credit reporting resource guide (CRRG).

10 45. The CRRG outlines the industry standards for most accurately reporting debts using
11 Metro 2.

12 46. The three main credit bureaus helped develop the CRRG i.e. the bureaus literally wrote
13 the book on accurate credit reporting.

14 47. The CRRG is not readily available to the public. It can be purchased online for
15 \$229.45.

16 48. Even if a buyer is ready willing and able to pay for the CRRG, the CDIA will NOT
17 grant access to the guide unless the buyer represents an organization included in the
18 Metro 2 Access Policy.

19 49. When FICO calculates credit scores the algorithms use Metro 2 information based on
20 industry standards established by the CDIA.

21 50. The algorithms used by FICO in determining a consumer's credit score are premised on
22 the Metro 2 data received comporting with the CDIA's recommendations for accurate
23 credit reporting.

24 51. If the Metro 2 data received by FICO deviates from industry standards an inaccurate or
25 incorrect FICO Score results. If the resulting FICO Score is lower a consumer will be
26 considered a higher credit risk resulting in less favorable lending terms.

27 **e-OSCAR**

28 52. E-OSCAR is the web based Metro 2 compliant system developed by Experian
Information Solutions, Inc.; Equifax, Inc.; TransUnion, LLC and Innovis that enables
DFs and CRAs to create and respond to consumer credit disputes

53. When a consumer sends a dispute letter to a CRA the CRA then sends an automated credit dispute verification (ACDV) via e-Oscar to the DF.

54. The ACDV contains within it Metro 2 codes next to certain data fields associated with a credit file e.g. "Account Type" "07" (07 in Metro 2 refers to a Charge Account)

**Bankruptcy Credit Reporting Industry Standards & Consumer
Information Indicator**

55. When a consumer files bankruptcy certain credit reporting industry standards exist.

56. Certain Metro 2 data is regularly expected and calculated by FICO when determining a consumer's credit worthiness.

57. The Consumer Information Indicator (CII) is a critical field in the Metro 2 Format that indicates a special condition that applies to a specific consumer.

58. Under Metro 2 the CII must be reported only on the consumer to whom the information applies.

59. It is the credit reporting industry standard to report a very specific CII upon the filing of a consumer bankruptcy.

60. In the consumer bankruptcy context CII Metro 2 Code "A" denotes that a petition for Chapter 7 has been filed, is active, but no discharge has been entered.

61. The CII Metro 2 Code "Z" indicates that a bankruptcy petition has been filed but the chapter is undesignated/unknown.

62. The CII Metro 2 Code "E" denotes that a Chapter 7 bankruptcy has been discharged.

63. The CII field is a critical field for consumers and directly relates to and impacts a consumer's credit worthiness.

64. Failure to report the correct CII indicator will prompt those making credit decisions to draw a more negative inference regarding a consumer's credit worthiness.

65. A consumer's FICO Score is directly related to the date on which a petition is filed and acknowledged. The more time that has passed since the filing of the bankruptcy, the less negative impact the bankruptcy will have on a consumer's FICO Score.

66. Failure to reference the bankruptcy filing (CII field) and or the correct petition date shall result in a lower FICO Score resulting in those making credit decisions to draw a more negative inference regarding a consumer's credit worthiness.

Plaintiffs Bankruptcy Filing

67. Plaintiff filed for Chapter 7 bankruptcy protection on April 29, 2016 in order to reorganize and repair Plaintiff's credit worthiness and FICO Score.

68. Post filing, Defendants would not accept payments directly from Plaintiff.

69. Post filing, Defendants were not anticipating receiving payments directly from Plaintiff.

70. Plaintiff's bankruptcy was discharged on August 9, 2016.

71. On November 28, 2016 Plaintiff ordered a three bureau credit report from Experian Information Solutions, Inc. to ensure proper reporting by Plaintiff's Creditors.

72. Plaintiff noticed several different trade lines on the November 28, 2016 credit report all reporting inaccurate, misleading, or incomplete information that did not comport with credit reporting industry standards.

73. Defendants continued to inaccurately report Plaintiff's accounts as open, in collections, charged off, with late payments, with a balance, and/or with a past due balance. Defendants also failed to notate that Plaintiff was involved in bankruptcy.

74. One such account beginning 4900 belonged to Defendant Citizens Banks which despite Plaintiff's discharge reported to Equifax the status of the account as "not more than three payments past due. "

75. In response, Plaintiff disputed the inaccurate tradelines via certified mail with Experian Information Solutions, Inc.; Equifax, Inc.; and TransUnion, LLC on January 26, 2017.

76. Plaintiff's dispute letter specifically put each Creditor on notice that Plaintiff had filed for bankruptcy and that Plaintiff was no longer past due.

77. Plaintiff noted that he expected the account to be reported disputed if the Creditor disagreed with Plaintiff's dispute.

78. Plaintiff is informed and believes that each CRA received Plaintiff's dispute letter and in response sent Plaintiff's dispute to each DF via an ACDV through e-OSCAR.

79. On March 8, 2017 Plaintiff ordered a second credit report from Experian Information Solutions, Inc.; Equifax, Inc. and TransUnion, LLC to ensure Plaintiff's accounts had been updated.

Inaccuracies

80. Despite Defendant Citizens Bank. being notified of Plaintiff's bankruptcy discharge and despite Defendant Citizens Bank. being notified of the dispute, Defendant Citizens Bank. was reporting Plaintiff's account, beginning in 49006xxxx, inaccurately.
81. Defendant Citizens Bank. reported Plaintiff's account to Equifax as being "late 60 days" despite the account being discharged in bankruptcy.
82. Plaintiff avers that he is NOT currently 60 days past due on such account.
83. Defendant Citizens Bank thus never updated the CII to an "E" discharged in bankruptcy.
84. If the CII had been updated to E then the account would not show as delinquent.
85. By failing to list the Consumer Information Indicator "E" Defendant continues to mischaracterize the present status of the account as 60 days late. This simply isn't true.
86. Plaintiff is NOT currently 60 days late on this account given that Plaintiff is not personally responsible for this debt.
87. Plaintiff alleges that Defendant Citizens Bank did not investigate whether Plaintiff filed for bankruptcy or whether Plaintiff's account was included in the bankruptcy.
88. The Credit Reporting Agencies provided notice to Defendant Citizens Bank that Plaintiff was disputing the inaccurate and misleading information, but Defendant Citizens Bank failed to conduct a reasonable investigation of the information, as required by the Fair Credit Reporting Act.
89. Based on Plaintiff's dispute, Defendant Citizens Bank. should have known that its account was included in Plaintiff's bankruptcy.
90. The most basic investigation would include a simple review of well-established credit reporting industry standards.
91. Plaintiff alleges that Defendant Citizens Bank did not review well established industry standards for credit reporting.
92. If Defendant Citizens Bank had reviewed such standards, Defendant would have seen that its reporting was not in compliance and consequentially inaccurate or incomplete.
93. The lack of investigation is unreasonable.

Damages

94. Plaintiff pulled the credit report at issue, post dispute process, at a cost of \$39.95, specifically for the sole purpose of verifying that the inaccuracies were fixed.
95. As a result of the incorrect reporting, Plaintiff has also suffered economic loss, emotional harm,, diminished credit, and excessive stress resulting in doubt as to the effectiveness of the Bankruptcy Code and the power of this Court to preserve and perpetuate a fresh start.
96. The actions of the Defendants Equifax, Inc. and Citizens Bank as alleged herein are acts in violation of the Fair Credit Reporting Act, 15 U.S.C. § 1681s-2(b).
97. The actions of the Defendant Citizens Bank. as alleged herein are acts in violation of the Consumer Credit Reporting Agencies Act California Civil Code § 1785.25(a).

FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION

(Violation of Fair Credit Reporting Act 15 U.S.C. § 1681e(b))
Against Defendants and Does 1-100)

Equifax, Inc. – Failure to Assure Credit Reporting Accuracy.

98. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates herein the allegation in each and every paragraph above as though fully set forth herein.
99. Equifax, Inc. violated 15 U.S.C. § 1681e(b) by failing to establish and/or to follow reasonable procedures to assure maximum possible accuracy in the preparation of Plaintiff's credit reports and credit files it published and maintained concerning Plaintiff.
100. As a result of Equifax, Inc.'s violation of 15 U.S.C. § 1681e(b), Plaintiff suffered actual damages, including but not limited to: damage to reputation, embarrassment, humiliation, and other mental and emotional distress.
101. The violations by Equifax, Inc. were willful, rendering each of the Defendants individually liable for punitive damages in an amount to be determines by the Court pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1681n.

Willfulness

102. Equifax's actions were willful and or reckless given as a policy Equifax simply parrots whatever information is provided by a data furnisher rather than doing even a cursory investigation.

- 1 103. In addition Equifax intentionally hires employees who do not live within the
2 intercontinental United States to investigate consumer disputes.
- 3 104. Equifax hires these employees to specifically undermine and frustrate a consumer's
4 ability to confront the individual specifically responsible for inaccurate reporting.
- 5 105. Equifax provides little to no training to these individual employees and expects these
6 employees to conduct over 90 investigations per day. Such policy allows less than five
7 minutes to review, investigate, and respond to a consumer's dispute.
- 8 106. Such policy is inherently reckless and no doubt leads to inaccuracies.
- 9 107. In the alternative, Equifax, Inc. was negligent, given Equifax did not do even the most
10 basic investigation whatsoever, which entitles Plaintiff to recovery under 15 U.S.C. §
11 1681o.
- 12 108. Plaintiff is entitled to recover actual damages, statutory damages, costs and attorney's
13 fees from Equifax, Inc. in an amount to be determined by the Court pursuant to 15 U.S.C.
14 § 1681n and § 1681o.

15 **SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION**

16 (Violation of Fair Credit Reporting Act 15 U.S.C. § 1681s-2(b))
17 Against Defendants and Does 1-100)

18 **Citizens Bank –Failure to Reinvestigate.**

- 19 109. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates herein the allegation in each and every paragraph
20 above as though fully set forth herein.
- 21 110. 15 USC 1681s-2(b) and 15 USC 1681i-(a)1 prohibits furnishers from providing any
22 information relating to a consumer to any consumer reporting agency if the person knows
23 or has reasonable cause to believe that the information is inaccurate or misleading and
24 requires a furnisher to update and or correct inaccurate information after being notified
25 by a consumer reporting agency of a dispute by a consumer.
- 26 111. Defendant Citizens Bank violated section 1681s-2(b) by failing to conduct a reasonable
27 investigation and re-reporting misleading and inaccurate account information.
- 28 112. Equifax, Inc. provided notice to Citizens Bank that Plaintiff was disputing the inaccurate
and misleading information but Charter Bank, N.A. failed to conduct a reasonable
investigation of the information as required by the FCRA.

1 113. Based on Plaintiff's dispute, Citizens Bank should have known its account was included
2 in Plaintiff's Chapter 7 bankruptcy as the most basic investigation would include a simple
3 review of well-established credit reporting industry standards.

4 114. Plaintiff alleges Citizens Bank did not review well established industry standards for
5 credit reporting.

6 115. If Citizens Bank had reviewed such standards Citizens Bank would have seen its
7 reporting was not in compliance and consequently inaccurate and or incomplete.

8 116. Such an investigation would be unreasonable.

9 117. Plaintiff also alleges that Citizens Bank did not investigate whether Plaintiff filed for
10 bankruptcy, whether their accounts were included, the terms of the plan, or whether or
11 not the terms had been approved.

12 118. The lack of investigation is unreasonable.

13 **Willfulness**

14 119. Plaintiff further alleges that Defendant Citizens Bank has not properly trained those
15 directly investigating disputes on Metro 2 generally or credit reporting industry standards
16 and as such have developed reckless policies and procedures.

17 120. Citizen's Bank actions are therefore inherently dangerous and inevitably lead to
18 inaccuracies being reported.

19 121. Even assuming Citizens Bank actions are not considered reckless Citizens Bank
20 intentionally with knowledge of Plaintiff's bankruptcy discharge ignored its duty to
21 update the credit report.

22 122. Such actions are with knowledge and therefore intentional.

23 **Equifax, Inc. – Failure to Reinvestigate Disputed Information 15 USC 1681i-(a)1.**

24 123. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates herein the allegation in each and every paragraph
25 above as though fully set forth herein.

26 124. After Plaintiff disputed the accounts mentioned above, Equifax, Inc. was required to
27 conduct a reasonable investigation and to delete any information that was not accurate
28 under 15 USC 1681i-(a)1.

125. The most basic investigation required Equifax, Inc. to send all relevant information
via an ACDV to the furnishers which Plaintiff alleges they did not do.

1 126. Thus Equifax, Inc. failed to conduct a reasonable investigation and failed to correct
2 the misleading and or inaccurate statements on the account within the statutory time
3 frame or at all.

4 127. In the alternative Plaintiff alleges that each CRA has its own independent duty to
5 conduct a reasonable investigation 15 USC 1681i-(a)1 regardless of what information
6 Citizens Bank responded with to Equifax's inquiry.

7 128. Equifax, Inc. is not a passive entity bound to report whatever information a DF
8 provides.

9 129. Plaintiff alleges that Equifax, Inc. is readily familiar with Metro 2 guidelines and
10 credit reporting industry standards.

11 130. In fact, Equifax, Inc. sponsors and authorizes workshops hosted by the CDIA that
12 teach the following to DFs:

- 13 a. Do not report delinquencies post petition pre discharge in the payment history
14 section regardless of Chapter 7 or Chapter 13. Instead report the Metro 2
15 indicator D.
- 16 b. In Chapter 7 cases do not report past due balances post discharge.
- 17 c. In Chapter 7 cases do not report balances post discharge. .
- 18 d. The above reporting is the correct and accurate way to report debts included in
19 consumer bankruptcy filings.

20 131. Given the aforementioned, Plaintiff alleges that Equifax, Inc. can and does suppress
21 inaccurate information from being reported when DFs provide inaccurate
22 information.

23 132. Equifax, Inc. can and does instruct DFs on how to properly report certain accounts
24 from time to time upon request from the DF.

25 133. Equifax, Inc. failed to conduct a reasonable investigation because any basic
26 investigation would have uncovered that certain DFs were not following credit
27 reporting industry standards.

28 134. Equifax, Inc. would have known that Plaintiff filed for Chapter 7 based on multiple
other accounts reporting as much.

135. Equifax, Inc. would have known that Plaintiff's bankruptcy had been discharged
based on multiple other accounts reporting as much.

136. Equifax, Inc. would have known that failure to report a CII given that a Chapter 7 was filed did not comport with industry standards.

137. Equifax, Inc. would have known reporting a past due balance post discharge does not comport with industry standards.

138. Equifax, Inc. therefore did not do the most basic investigation regarding credit reporting industry standards otherwise the aforementioned would have been uncovered.

THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION

(Violation of Fair Credit Reporting Act 15 U.S.C. § 1681i(a)(2)(A))
Against Defendants and Does 1-100)

Equifax, Inc. – Failure to send dispute

139. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates herein the allegation in each and every paragraph above as though fully set forth herein and pleads in the alternative

140. Equifax, Inc. violated 15 U.S.C. § 1681i(a)(2)(A) by failing to provide Citizens Bank with all the relevant information regarding Plaintiff's disputes.

141. As a result of Equifax, Inc.'s violation of 15 U.S.C. § 1681i(a)(2)(A), Plaintiff suffered actual damages, including but not limited to: damage to reputation, embarrassment, humiliation, and other mental and emotional distress.

142. The violations by Equifax, Inc. were willful, rendering each of the Defendants individually liable for punitive damages in an amount to be determined by the Court pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1681n. In the alternative, Equifax, Inc. was negligent, which entitles Plaintiff to recovery under 15 U.S.C. § 1681o.

143. Plaintiff is entitled to recover actual damages, statutory damages, costs and attorney's fees from Equifax, Inc. in an amount to be determined by the Court pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1681n and § 1681o.

FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION

(Violation of Fair Credit Reporting Act 15 U.S.C. § 1681i(a)(4))
Against Defendants and Does 1-100)

Equifax, Inc. – Failure to Review and Consider All Relevant Information.

144. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates herein the allegation in each and every paragraph above as though fully set forth herein.

1 145. Equifax, Inc. violated 15 U.S.C. § 1681i(a)(4) by failing to review and consider all
2 relevant information submitted by Plaintiff.

3 146. As a result of Equifax, Inc.'s violation of 15 U.S.C. § 1681i(a)(4), Plaintiff suffered
4 actual damages, including but not limited to: damage to reputation, embarrassment,
5 humiliation, and other mental and emotional distress.

6 147. The violations by Equifax, Inc. were willful, rendering each of the Defendants
7 individually liable for punitive damages in an amount to be determines by the Court
8 pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1681n. In the alternative, Equifax, Inc. was negligent, which
9 entitles Plaintiff to recovery under 15 U.S.C. § 1681o.

10 148. Plaintiff is entitled to recover actual damages, statutory damages, costs and attorney's
11 fees from Equifax, Inc. in an amount to be determines by the Court pursuant to 15 U.S.C.
12 § 1681n and § 1681o.

13 **FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

14 (Violation of Fair Credit Reporting Act 15 U.S.C. § 1681i(a)(5)(A))
15 Against Defendants and Does 1-100)

16 **Equifax, Inc. – Failure to Delete Disputed and Inaccurate Information.**

17 149. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates herein the allegation in each and every paragraph
18 above as though fully set forth herein.

19 150. Equifax, Inc. violated 15 U.S.C. § 1681i(a)(5)(A) by failing to promptly delete the
20 disputed inaccurate items of information from Plaintiff's credit file or modify the item of
21 information upon a lawful reinvestigation.

22 151. As a result of Equifax, Inc.'s violation of 15 U.S.C. § 1681i(a)(5)(A), Plaintiff suffered
23 actual damages, including but not limited to: damage to reputation, embarrassment,
24 humiliation, and other mental and emotional distress.

25 152. The violations by Equifax, Inc. were willful, rendering Citizens Bank individually liable
26 for punitive damages in an amount to be determines by the Court pursuant to 15 U.S.C. §
27 1681n. In the alternative, Equifax, Inc. was negligent, which entitles Plaintiff to recovery
28 under 15 U.S.C. § 1681o.

153. Plaintiff is entitled to recover actual damages, statutory damages, costs and attorney's
fees from Equifax, Inc. in an amount to be determines by the Court pursuant to 15 U.S.C.
§ 1681n and § 1681o.

SIXTH CAUSE OF ACTION

(Violation of California Consumer Credit Reporting Agencies Act
California Civil Code § 1785.25(a) Against Defendants and Does 1-100)

Citizens Bank. – Reporting Inaccurate Information to Equifax, Inc.

154. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates herein the allegation in each and every paragraph above as though fully set forth herein.
155. In the regular course of its business operations, Citizens Bank routinely furnish information to credit reporting agencies pertaining to transactions between Defendants and Defendant's consumers, so as to provide information to a consumer's credit worthiness, credit standing and credit capacity.
156. Citizens Bank intentionally and knowingly reported misleading and inaccurate account information to Equifax, Inc. that did not comport with well-established industry standards.
157. Plaintiff alleges that Citizens Bank re-reported the information contained herein in violation of California Civil Code § 1785.25(a).
158. Plaintiff also alleges that Citizens Bank had reason to know that the information reported on Plaintiff's accounts were misleading, inaccurate, incomplete, and did not comport with well-established credit reporting industry standards.
159. Plaintiff alleges that Citizens Bank had reason to know that by not comporting with well-established industry standards lenders will draw a more negative inference with respect to Plaintiff's credit worthiness.
160. Plaintiff alleges that the bankruptcy notices, disputes letters from all three credit reporting agencies, the consumer data industry resource guide, the language in the Chapter 7 filing and subsequent discharge order issued by the U.S. Bankruptcy Court, and results of its investigation should have provided notice to Defendants of their misleading and inaccurate reporting as well as being noticed of the proof of claim forms sent by the U.S. Bankruptcy Court.
161. Citizens Bank failed to notify Equifax, Inc. that the information Defendant Citizens Bank re-reported was inaccurate before the end of 30 business days, in violation of California Civil Code § 1785.25(a).

162. Charter Bank, N.A.'s communications of false information, and repeated failures to investigate, and correct their inaccurate information and erroneous reporting were done knowingly, intentionally, and in reckless disregard for their duties and Plaintiff's rights.

163. As a direct and proximate result of Charter Bank, N.A.'s willful and untrue communications, Plaintiff has suffered actual damages including but not limited to inability to have a fresh start under Chapter 7, reviewing credit reports from all three consumer reporting agencies, time reviewing reports with counsel, sending demand letters, diminished credit score, and such further expenses in an amount to be determined at trial.

Wherefore, Plaintiff prays for judgment as hereinafter set forth.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff prays for judgment as follows:

1. For preliminary and permanent injunctive relief to stop Defendants from engaging in the conduct described above;
2. Award statutory and actual damages pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1681n and California Civil Code § 1785.31;
3. Award punitive damages in order to deter further unlawful conduct pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1681n; and California Civil Code § 1785.31
4. Award attorney's fees and costs of suit incurred herein pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1681n & o; California Civil Code § 1785.31;
5. For determination by the Court that Creditor's policies and practices are unlawful and in willful violation of 15 U.S.C. § 1681n, et seq.; and
6. For determination by the Court that Creditor's policies and practices are unlawful and in negligent violation of 15 U.S.C. § 1681o;

SAGARIA LAW, P.C.

Dated: May 23, 2017

/s/ Elliot Gale, Esq.

Scott Sagaria, Esq.

Elliot Gale, Esq.

Attorneys for Plaintiff

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

Plaintiff hereby demands trial of this matter by jury.

SAGARIA LAW, P.C.

Dated: May 23, 2017

/s/ Elliot Gale, Esq.

Scott Sagaria, Esq.

Elliot Gale, Esq.

Attorneys for Plaintiff